

November 16, 2016

USEPA Region I – New England 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: OEP06-1 Boston, MA 02109-3912

Attn: Damien Houlihan

Re: Permit No. MA0003590: Request to Change Discharge Monitoring Location and Flowrate

**Monitoring** 

MBTA Commuter Rail Maintenance Facility: 70 Rear 3rd Avenue, Somerville, MA 02143

Dear Mr. Houlihan:

On behalf of our client, Keolis Commuter Services, LLC (Keolis), and in consultation with the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA), CDW Consultants, Inc. (CDW) is submitting a request to *change the discharge monitoring location* for the above-referenced NPDES permit (Permit). This change is requested as a result of drainage system improvements recently completed by the MBTA as part of the Green Line Extension (GLX) project. These recommended changes have been previously discussed and inspected in meetings held with EPA, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP), the MBTA, and Keolis on August 9, 2016 and October 12, 2016.

As noted in the MBTA's letter submitted on September 21, 2015 to EPA and via the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submittals for the Permit, the GLX project included infrastructure improvements to the storm drainage system traversing the Commuter Rail Maintenance Facility (CRMF) property and discharging to the outfall at the Millers River. Per the most recent GLX project information, the watershed that contributes stormwater runoff to this storm drainage system is made of both CRMF property and other adjacent properties, and consists of approximately 213 acres of land in Somerville, Charlestown and East Cambridge, per the most recent GLX project observations. The Permit currently regulates the discharges from this outfall and requires discharge and flowrate monitoring. In consensus with the MBTA Environmental Department, the following sections summarize the current discharge monitoring location, drainage system improvements, proposed discharge monitoring location and proposed flowrate monitoring:

#### Permit Discharge Monitoring Location

In accordance with the Permit requirements, periodic discharge sampling (monthly, quarterly and annual) is conducted at the downstream end of the Prison Point OWS, prior to discharge into the outfall pipes (see attached sheet 000-C-2062).

Prior to the GLX project activities, the storm drainage system traversing the CRMF property flowed through the Prison Point oil/water separator (OWS) and into three 48" diameter outfall pipes, collecting the stormwater draining from the CRMF property, upstream drainage areas, and small volumes of flow

from the adjacent Northpoint development area (former Boston & Maine Corporation property) and the Gilmore Bridge, before discharging to the cofferdam outfall at the Millers River.

### **GLX Drainage System Improvements**

A portion of the GLX project's drainage system improvements included the installation of new drain piping and drainage structures, coupled with the abandonment of existing structures that are inadequately sized or no longer necessary after this construction. This work was conducted primarily in the downstream portion of the existing drainage system, in areas located both upstream and downstream of the Prison Point OWS.

With the exception of *de minimis* quantity of stormwater from the Gilmore Bridge and the North Point area, the new drainage system no longer directs flow through Prison Point. A new 84" drain pipe directs the flow to a new drainage chamber access point, designated as **DMH 13.4** (see attached sheets 000-C-2061, 000-C-2062, and 000-C-2063). This access point is the *last available sampling location* before *all flow from the drainage area* discharges directly into the Millers River via three discharge pipes.

#### PROPOSED PERMIT MONITORING CHANGES

## **Discharge Monitoring Location**

The MBTA and Keolis request to change the discharge monitoring location from the downstream end of the Prison Point OWS to the downstream end of the new **DMH 13.4** chamber, just prior to discharge into the outfall pipes. The DMH 13.4 chamber is surcharged above the outfall pipes under normal conditions. Therefore, sampling will be conducted at the approximate depth of the centerline of the outfall pipes, which corresponds to a depth of approximately 14 feet below the manhole rim (see attached sheet 000-C-8028).

# Flowrate Monitoring

The Permit calls for reporting of the Monthly Maximum Daily Flow and the Monthly Daily Average Flow entering and exiting the Prison Point OWS. The MBTA and Keolis propose the use of a conservative calculation using precipitation data to estimate the flowrate in the drainage system. The maximum possible storm water runoff will be calculated based upon the drainage area, precipitation records, and estimated base flow (due to groundwater). This estimated value will be used for reporting the flowrates both entering and discharging from the system.

The flowrate calculation conservatively assumes that all of the precipitation runs off into the drainage system, using Boston Water and Sewer Commission precipitation records for Charlestown. Thus, the <u>maximum daily precipitation</u> for a given month will be used to calculate the *Monthly Maximum Daily Flow*, and the <u>total precipitation</u> for the month will be used to calculate the *Monthly Daily Average Flow*.

The runoff volume is calculated by multiplying precipitation depth times the drainage area, and converting the result to gallons. This value is based on an acre area of 43,560 square feet and 7.48 gallons of water per cubic foot. For the Monthly Maximum Daily Flow, the maximum daily runoff volume is then converted to million gallons per day (MGD) and the estimated base flow for the drainage system (3.04 MGD) is added to calculate the maximum daily flow. For example, if the maximum precipitation in a single day is 0.81 inches, the maximum runoff would be 4,684,904 gallons (4.68 MGD). Adding the base flow (3.04 MGD) to this value results in a Monthly Maximum Daily Flow of 7.72 MGD.

The Monthly Daily Average Flow is calculated in a similar manner, and the total precipitation for the month is divided by the number of days in the month to calculate the average daily precipitation. For example, if the total precipitation for a month with 31 days is 1.27 inches, the total flow volume for the

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month would be 7,344,996 gallons, with the average daily flow volume as 236, 935 gal/day (0.237 MGD). Adding the base flow (3.04 MGD) to this value results in a Monthly Daily Average Flow of 3.28 MGD.

In summary, given the current improved drainage system configuration, the proposed DMH 13.4 chamber discharge monitoring location is based on an assessment of what is considered the optimal sampling location consistent with the Permit criteria. Furthermore, the proposed method for calculating estimated flowrate using precipitation data is believed to be, to the extent practicable, a conservative estimation of the flowrates entering and discharging from the system.

At this time, we respectfully request that EPA approve the proposed changes described above and discussed during our last meeting held on October 12, 2016 in order to begin the monitoring changes expeditiously.

If you have any questions concerning these proposed monitoring changes, please do not hesitate to contact me at (508) 875-2657 x27. We look forward to your reply regarding this request.

Sincerely,

William J. Betters, P.G., L.S.P.

Director of Environmental Services

attachments

cc: U. Kipka, EPA

C. Vakalopoulos, MassDEP

J. Nerden, MassDEP

J. Kearney, MBTA

C. Coutu, Keolis







